TURKEY.

THE GREAT FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Herald Special Report of the Conflagration-The Lesses of Life and Property-The Sultan at the Post of Danger-City and Suburban Scenes.

bave the following special from Constantinople in thrilling detail of the late fire calamity in the Turkish capital, the origin, spread and fatal results of the

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 8, 1870.

The 5th of June will long be a memorable day in the minds of the present and coming generation of the inhabitants of Pera, that part of this capital oc-cupied by the foreign legations, the greater part of the foreign population and a vast number of native Christians. About noon a wooden house, situated on the highest part of the city, called the Taxsim, caught ire, and, freshened by a violent north wind, it spread with fearful rapidity over an extent almost Petit Champs des Morts, along the main street to some distance between the Galata Saray College, consuming all of the fine houses of the place, of stone as well as wood. Some 10,000 houses have been burned, and it is supposed about 1,000 persons, men, women and children. The loss is estimated to

be some \$25,000,000.

All of the finest cafes, the opera and shops, with all of their contents. It burned from noon of the 5th to the following morning, impetuously, and, percatastrophe occurred here or in any other capital of Europe. Frequent as fires are in this place, no one remembers any one which consumed so many fine houses, such valuable effects, and cost so many lives. The dead are still being taken out of the ashes, some from wells, cisterns and cellars, into which they proposed to escape from the raging element of fire. Few. were found still living in the open ground. smothered by the heat and smoke, hundreds fell exhausted in the streets, and were covered up in the falling cinders and burning fragments.

In one place twenty-two females were found dead in a cellar. Mothers were found surrounded by their children, the smallest in their arms, all dead. Many lost their lives in fruitless attempts to save the lives

or property of their friends,
Many Turkish gentlemen came over from Stamboul to aid their Christian friends and convey their families to their own houses. All of the Sultan's ministers hastened to the scene and did much to save lives, but with small success in saving house and property.

The Grand Vizier and the Ministers of Police and

War were particularly conspicuous in the very midsi of the flames, and before nightfall the Sultan also came from the side of the Taxsim, and did much to came from the side of the Taxsim, and did much to encourage the firemen in their vain efforts to avert the flames with sums of money and words of promise and encouragement. His clothes having taken fire, his suite finally prevailed upon him to retire. Early the next morning his Majesty again returned, and, it is said, was deeply affected at the dreadful calamity which had befallen his subjects. He had already thoughtfully ordered some five house. He had already thoughtfully ordered some five hundred tents to be brought to the square of the Taxsim and the adjacent Armenian and Greek cemeteries, and carts were everywhere seen conveying

SAD SCENES.
Such a heartrending scene of desolation cannot be agined; it must be seen. Mothers, fathers and friends walking among the ashes in search of chil-dren, brothers and sisters! Here some twenty dead bodies lay together, almost burned into a dark mass of charred matter; there a number of others, scarcely burned at all, "sleeping the sleep which knows no waking." Some were but little changed, though swollen, while many others could scarcely be recognized as having ever been living men and women. Several, many even, small children, had been lost in the crowd and rush and abandoned to their sad

charred ming. Its archives and so ere found.

The American Consulate was burned, but some of

The American Consulate was burned, but some of its archives have been saved.

The American Minister and the Secretary's honses rere saved, the quarter in which they are situated, alled Aga Jiamissi, not having taken fire at al., the rind blowing the flames to another direction.

An Armenian gentleman named Andrios Effendi paid the firemen \$1,200 to save his house, and thus also saved all the rest of Pera. It is at the corner of Galata Saray and the street called Yam Charchee. Some \$5,000 have been already collected for the suf-ferers, and clothing and coverings for beds are being distributed everywhere. distributed everywhere. One of the Sultan's barracks has been given up to

One of the Sultan's barracks has been given up to the suffaces.

The Freemasons have organized a committee of succor for those who are in want of food and other positive necessaries and called upon their brethren in Europe and America for contributions of any amount through Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., of London, who will forward them to the District Grand Master, Brother John P. Brown, Secretary of the American Legation. If ever humanity had calls upon mankind it is here at the present moment.

Besides the tents given by the Sultan there is no other covering from the sun, and all business is hushed throughout the entire city. Thousands of the Mussulman population of Stamboul are seen going among the suffering Christians, distributing small sums of money, food and covering. Indeed, they show how much all religious sentiment disappears in the presence of so much polgnant grief and misery. The weather is warra, and even hot, and water is wanted among the tents, where, on boards and even the bare ground, he thousands of females, who but a day or two ago reclined on the most comfortable of beds and sofas. A long time must pass before these can be provided for throughout the other parts or the capital.

A population of at least 50,000 persons are houseless,

English Account of the Conflagration-Petroleum in Liquid Flame and Explosion.

The Liverpool Post of the 16th of June, to hand yesterday by the City of Paris, speaking of the great fire, its origin and progress, says:-"In addition t the particulars of this terrible disaster communicated by telegraph, we are enabled, by the kindness of a Liverpool merchant, to add the following de tails from a special supplement of a Constantinople

paper":
The disaster originated in the quarter of Valide chesme, below the Taxim, where, about two P. M., a fire broke out in a small wooden house. A strong northeast wind was blowing at the time, and fanned by it the fames spread in a few minutes to the adjoining houses, enguling the whole and rolling on in the line of the wind like a torrent of liquid fire. in the line of the wind like a torrent of liquid fire. In Mttle more time than we take to tell it the entire quarter down into the valley was ablaze, scores of houses being fired at once by the dense showers of sparks and burning fragments of wood, cotton and everything else the wind could scatter far and wide. To this latter cause has been owing the rapidity and ultimate extent of the calamity. At an early hour some dozen of the squirts—miscalled fire engines—used by the Tolumbojees, had collected at various points in the line and round the fringe of the fire, but they were of course, useless. Even where water was obtainable their feeble jets were everywhere powerless to cheek the tide of fanne, and merely sufficed in a few instances, where several of them were concentrated on one stone house, to save it from total destruction.

rated on one stone house, to save it from total destruction.

About five o'clock the wind slightly shifted to the eastward, and it soon became evident that the south side of the main street of Fera must share the ruin which was fast being consummated on the north. Though most of the houses were of stone, and were laterally protected by iron doors and window-shutters, the clouds of live embers speedily ignited their roots, and from about a couple of hundred yards below the Taxim the street on both sides was soon a double wall or fire. About five P. M. the clouds of biazing fragments from Kalloundij kalouk and the houses in Rue Hamai-badh had seedad in such masses on the roof of the British Embassy as to melt the lead sheeting, and, penetrating through this to the wood work, ended by firing the autor all along the northern face. The roof at length took fire, and haif an hour later the whole upper past of the building was aprey to the finnes beyond charte of sarvatum.

Late in the all grance in streng party of stillors and marines from her Majesty's ship Anterope had been summoned up, and, under the command of

Lieutenant Lascelles, did all that was then possible with the means at their disposal—first to master the flames, and, failing in that, to rescue the valuable contents of the building. Bo rapidly, however, did the fire spread over the house and down from floor to floor till the basement was reached that little except the archives in the chancellory and the government plate could be saved. From attics to cellars the whole building was guited, books, furniture, works of art and a valuable collection of Oriental manuscripts (belonging to Mr. Haghes, now absent in England) all failing a prey to the destroyer. The private loss to the ambassader, Mr. Barron, and Count Pisam is said to be very great. The last-named gentleman, especially, in his anxiety to protect the archives, neglected his own room and its contents, and so lost a very valuable collection of historical and diplomatic papers, the fruit of nearly a life time's complistion. Two powerful London made fire engines were attached to the establishment, but when drawn out of their long undisturbed shelter it was found that the hose and nozzles were damaged, and, though there was water in abundance, little or no use could there fore be made of either engine.

Shortly after seven o'olock Lady Elliot, accompanied by her daughter and the women servants of the establishment, took shelter on board the Antelope, whither they were followed about an hour later by the ambassador, Mr. Barron, and the other secretaries.

The offices, however, escaped unscathed, and even

the ambassador, Mr. Barron, and the other secretaries.

The offices, however, escaped unscathed, and even the clock over the gateway, though blistered by the heat of the house burned in front, never stopped, and continues to report "mean time? while we write—proof enough that the heat thereabouts was not overwhelming. The fine cypress and other trees in the garden and in front of the palace have, nevertheless, been more or less destroyed; and in fact, what from its isolation, wide-extending boundary walls and internal solidity of construction should have been the safest building in Constantinople, has suffered as much as if it had possessed none of these elements of protection.

At an early hour of the evening the Grand Vizier,

as much as if it had possessed none of these elements of protection.

At an early hour of the evening the Grand Vizier,
the Ministers of War and Police and several other
high functionaries had hastened to the scene of the
disaster, but it was soon apparent that nothing
could be done to arrest its progress. Indeed, once
the fire had made good its ground, the combined fire
brigades of London and Paris would have been poweriess to check it. Its extent and tremendous volume simply defy description, and would equally
have defied every human effort to ilmit its ravages
except by the wholesale demolition of everything in
its course.

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What added greatly to the force and rapid spread of the calamity was the large stock of petroleum in the shops of the numerous oleads. As these in turn caught fire the liquid flames carried irresistible destruction to the adjoining houses, and in many instances, it is said, the explosion of the square tin cases in which the oil is stored killed or mortally burned several persons on the spot.

Of the scene presented last evening by the Petit and Grand Champs, and, in fact, by all the open spaces round the laubourg, it would be diment to convey an idea. Wherever room could be found for a family to squat, there little burned out groups had congregated with such articles of bedding and furniture as they had been able to save from the flames; many of them, however, were without even a mattress, and the aspect of the whole was pitable beyond description.

To-day a rew tents have been pitched, and the government, as usual, is generously supplying bread to the most destitute. The number of dead is spoken of this morning as from 500 to 600, and that of the houses destroyed as being little, if at all, under 8,000.

Up to yesterday afternoon eighty-four bodies had

8,000.

Up to yesterday afternoon eighty-four bodies had been buried in the Greek cemetery at the Taxim alone, and throughout the day the municipality carts were busily employed in conveying their ghastly loads to the Pancaldi and other burying grounds. Though the majority of these had been burned to death, many were untouched by the fire, having evidently been suffocated or crushed to death in lower rooms.

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THE SULTAN.

Early in the evening the Sultan rode up from Doima-bakiché, but on reaching the Taxim his Majesty found the way already barred by the flames, and was therefore forced to return. With a thoughmulness which does him honor the Sultan has ordered the Medjiddeh (Belle Vue) Barracks to be vacated by the troops and thrown open to the unsheltered victims of the calamity, who are also receiving abundant rations of bread and rice at his Majesty's private expense. Orders have at the same time been given to the Imaums of the Mussuiman quarters to relax the rule which practically forbids Christians renting houses in those mandels. A large amount of house accommodation will thus at once become available, and at rates of rent much below that which is usually paid in the exclusive Christian quarters.

Loss of Life by the Fire.

(From the Cork Beraid, June 17.)
The late disastrous fire in Constantinopie, besides the destruction of £5,000,000 worth of property, has resuited in the loss of over 2,000 lives. The bodies of 1,000 persons had been recovered up to the 5th inst.

or 1,000 persons had to the inst.

The staff of the English journal published in Constantinopie, the Levant Heraid, including the editor, the compositors and the clerks, were burned out, and barely escaped with their lives.

TERRIBLE CASUALTY IN DUBUOUE.

Four Young Men Blown Up by Gunpowder-One of Them Killed-The Others Dangerously, Injured.

ously. Injured.

(From the Dubuque Times, June 22.

(From the Dubuque Times, June 22.

One of the most shocking accidents of the above nature that we have ever been called upon to record occurred at Tete des Morts, a few miles south of the city, last Sunday afternoon. The Catholic residents of that vicinity were engaged in holding a grand religious festival peculiar to that faith, the ceremonies consisting of a large procession composed of men, women and children, who were disposed around several altars that had been constructed for the occasion. As is the universal custom the priest appeared before each of these and bestowed upon them his blessing, when at the conclusion of the same and in order to heighten the effect, a cannon was fired, which was stationed on a small them his blessing. When at the conclusion of the same and in order to heighten the effect, a cannon was fired, which was stationed on a small eminence immediately back of the church. The firing party was composed of four young men, sons of farmers residing in that neighborhood, but their names we were unable to obtain. Along in the afternoon they ran out of powder, when the boys started after a fresh supply, and soon after returned with seven pounds of common blasting powder, loosely wrapped in a piece of brown paper. They had got about haif way up the hill, when some of the powder spilled out upon the ground. The young man instrusted with the task of carrying it was carelessly smoking a cigar, and without removing this from his mouth ne stooped over and commenced lading the powder up with his hands, and placing it back again in the paper. While thus dcubled over the pile of powder he commenced joking his companions about the mishap but in the act of speaking the lighted cigar dropped from his mouth directly into the pile of powder, around which at the time, all were closely huddled together. Quick as thought, instantaneous as an electric flash, before one of the party could think or dream of getting away, a bright angry tongue of flame shot heavenward, followed by a dual muffled roar and billows of black sulphurous smoke, producing one of the most terrible explications and fearful sights on record. The consequences that ensued were frightful. The ill-fated smoket was blown up in the air a distance of ten or fifteen feet, and fell in a heap so scorohed, blackened and disfigured that he could hardly be recognized as a human being. All of the rest of the party were shockingly injured, their skins being burned to a crisp and peeling off at the slightest touch, leaving nothing but the bare quivering flesh. Every vestige of clothing was blown from their bodies, the hair singed off and their eyesight destroyed. Added to the other horrors the dresses of a large number of school chidren, who happened to be standing nea despaired of.
One of the young men died on Sunday night, and at last accounts the others were but

One of the young men died on Sunday night, and at last accounts the others were but just alive. The accident, as may well be imagined, causes the utmost excitement at Tete des Morts, and was the prevailing topic of conversation yesterday in many places. We hope to obtain further particulars in regard to the terrible affair soon, when we shall hasten to place them before our readers.

Since writing the above we learn that the names of two of the victims are Nicholas Gerein and Nicholas Tyson. The boy that died is the son of a widow woman, and was her only support.

A SAD CASE OF DESERTION.

A Poor German Woman CrueMy A'oandoned by Her Hasband.

by Her Husband.

[From the St. Joseph (Mo.) GP_2ette.]

Late Friday night Robert N. Phillips discovered a woman and three children sitting in the street near the old Atlantic House, apparsn'ly in very destitute circumstances. He made sorie inquiries and ascertained that she had been sitting there all the evening, and neither of the party had eaten anything during day. She had left Burials some time ago, in company with her husband, and arrived in this place with him a day or two since. On Thursday night the busband decamped for parts unknown, taking with him \$400, which she had received some time ago as bounty due a son who was dead. At the same time her eldest daughter also eloped, leaving her with the three small children and not a cent in the world. The woman is a German, hardly able to speak a word of English, and did not know what to do. She had wandered around the streets all day, until perfectly tired out, and then sat down where she was found, with little hope of receiving succor. Mr. Phillips at once procured something for the family to eat and then made known the succor. Mr. Phillips at once procured something for the family to eat, and then made known the facts to some persons residing near by, who kindly gave them food and shelter during yesterday. It is to be hoped that some ciew may oe obtained of the whereabouts of the absconding husband, and that he may be compelled to refund the money he took from the woman.

SHOCKING BARBARITY—A WHITE BOY WHIPPED TO DEATH BY NEGROES.—A party of some sixteen or eighteen black flends, residing near Portland, Dallas county, tied up a little white boy one day last week and deliberately murdered him by whipping him to death. The boy's offence consisted in his having fought and gotten the better of a little black thief who had stolen something from him. We are guad to learn that the colored people of Dallas disapprove the deed of their fellows, and that they are in layor of lynching the guilty villams if the proof of their guilt can be made jorthcoming. Eight of the murderers are in just awaiting trial.—Marion (Ala.) Commonwealth, June 23.

MIDSUMMER RETREATS.

Improvements in Saratoga-The Hotels Springs—The Ruce Course—The Herees, Racing, &c.

The growth and improvement of Saratoga is truly wonderful. The visitor of five years ago would now scarcely recognize the place, especially in the subur-ban streets. Elegant and substantial private resi-dences and first class boarding houses in great numbers have sprung up as if by magic all around the village, forming appropriate surroundings to the magnificent hotels in central localities. The latest sensation is the completion of the new Union Hotel.

It is no exaggeration to say that it is the most elegant hotel in America and probably equal to any in the world. Prom the kitchen to the garret it is a perfect success. It was opened on Wednesday even ing with a grand reception and was visited by ad-

perfect success. It was opened on Wednesday evening with a grand reception and was visited by admiring thousands.

There are many fine hotels in the village, well patronized by friends who have enjoyed their hospitalities. So numerous are they that all tastes and all purses can be suited.

The old Congress spring is charming this season, and in adaition to the many other excellent springs well known a number of new ones of great value have been discovered. The Hathorn spring, opened last year by the proprietor of Congress Hall, from whom it takes its name, is possessed of most powerful cathartic properties and is a favorite resort. A mile south of the village another wonderful spring has recently been discovered. It is an artesian well several hundred feet in depth, and from it the water sponts up to an immense height. Its qualities are similar to the other springs in this neighborhood, with the addition of a greater proportion of sait.

The races here are to be very attractive this year. Two meetings of six days each are to be held, the first to commence on the 14th of July, and the second on the 12th of August. In addition to the large number of horses recently at Jerome Park, and all to be here, there are already on the ground more than half a dozen Southern and Western stables, including all the cracks of those sections, brought here for the purpose of meeting the victors of the opening meeting at Jerome Park. There will be a larger number of horses nere than ever assembled at a race course in America, and the attractive programmes presented will insure large fields of starters, resulting in the most exciting contests. For the Travers stakes, for three year olds, Mr. Swigert's Kingfisher, winner of the Belmont, is no mean rival to the King, and is considered an improving horse; and among the twenty others now set down as starters in the race there are some known good ones, and more than one dark one of the reaning powers. There is "danger in the dark," and many a fat pool may be won by small investments in

CHESS MATTERS.

A consultation game was played recently at the Brooklyn Chess Club between Messrs. Brenzinger, Schultze and De Con, opposed to Messrs, Gilbery, Munoz and Perrin:-Scotch Gambit.

Brenzinger and Allies,	Gilbery and Allies,
White.	Black.
1-P to K 4	1-P to K 4
2-K Kt to B 3	2-Q Kt to B 3
3—P to Q4	8-Piks P
4-B to Q B 4	4-Kt to K B 3
5—Castles	5-B to Q B 4
6-P to Q B 3	6-P tks P
7—P to K 5	7-P to Q4
8-P tks Kt	8-P tks B
9-P tks Kt P 10-Q to K 2 ch	9-R to Kt
11-R to Q	10-B to K 3
12-Q Kt tks P	11-Q to B 3
13-P to K Kt 3	12-Q tks Kt P 13-K to B
14-Q Kt to K 4	14-B to K 2
15-K Kt to Kt 5	16-Q to Kt 3
16-Q B to B 4	16-QR to QB
17-P to K R 4	17-P to Q Kt 4
18-P to R 5	18-Q to B 4
19-0 to K 3	19-B tks Kt
20-B tks B	20-K Kt to K 4 (a)
21-Q to Q B 5 ch	21-K to Kt 2
22-B to B 6 ch	22-K to R 3
23-Q tk8 Kt	23-K tks P
24-K to Kt 2	24-K to Kt3
25-R to K R sq	25-Qtks Q
26-Bitks Q	26-K to B 4 (b)
27-R to R 5 ch	27-Kiks Kt
28-B to B 6	28-R to K Kt 3
29-Q R to K ch	29-K to Q 6
30Q R to K 3 ch	30-K to B 7
31-B to Q B 3	31-Q R to K
32-R to K 2 ch	32 - K to Kt 8
33-R to Q 2	23-P to Q B 3
and white announced m	late in nine moves (c).

(a) Played without sufficient reflection.
(b) Black recover the lost piece, but get their king into a fearful scrape.

(c) The moves of the white to effect the mate are 34; R to (c) The moves of the white to effect the mate are 34; R to Q B sq. &c., black having to sacrifice pieces to prolong the game to nine moves.

Judd vs. Hosmer.

Mr. Hosmer, the acknowledged best chess mayer f Chicago, during a recent vist to Detroit contested three games with Mr. Max Judd, one of the leading players of that city, in two of which the former was

Civilions. The lor	toward is one of the games:-
	Evans' Gambit.
Judd, White,	Hosmer, Black.
1-P to K 4	1-P to K 4
2-Kt to K B 3	
3-B to Q B 4	3-B to Q B 4
4-P to Q Kt 4	4-B tks Kt P
6-P to Q B 3	5-B to B 4
6—Castles	6-P to Q3
7-P to Q 4	7—P tks P
8-Ptks P	8-B to Q Kt 3
9-Q Kt to B 3	9-QKt to R4
10-Q B to Q Kt	
11-Q to Q R 4	
12-Q tks Kt	12-Kt to K 2
13-P to Q 5	13-P tks P
14-P tks P	14-CBS 408
15-Q Kt to K 4	
16-K Kt to K I	-ORTOKRA
18-Q B to Q R	- (a) /-Q tks Kt
19-Q to Q Kt 3	18—Q R to Q B (b)
(a) This was an inj	dictous move, although the result of

deep combination.

(b) Black's best teply to white's previous move.

best chess players in the United States.

Chess Notes. New York must be the coolest place in this hemi sphere, because as soon as the intensely warm weather, sets in the city is visited by many of the

Lost week Messrs. Hosmer and Bock, of Chicago, ast onished the metropolitan players here with their extraordinary skill in chess. Mr. Bock beat Macken zie two games out of three. Mr. Hosmer beat severat of the best New York players, among other Messrs. Perrin, Brenzinger and Turner. Captain

Messrs. Perrin, Brenzinger and Turner. Captain Mackenzie, nowever, won several games in succession from Mr. Hosmer, thereby establishing his claim to be the finest chess player in the United States except Paul Morphy.

The association called the Down Town Chess Club have issued a challenge to the Chess Club of the Nineteenth Ward Reading Association to play them a match at chess, which has been accepted. Each club will be represented by three of their leading players.

chi with the club which meets at the Cafe Europa and which numbers about afty, on the 5th of this month, and was closed on the 23d, as many as six hundred games having been played in eighteen days. This speaks well for the activity and energy of the club. This tourney was intended to establish the relative strength of the players. The scores of the most successful combatants were as follows:—

	120
Won.	Lost.
Von Frankenberg171/2	34
Goldschmidt17	3
Rosenburg34	7
Dwyer41	14
Cassierer41	13
Hubert28	8
Doyle17	R
Randecker	6
Gumberger2836	111/
Harvey22	10
Tottler	200
Tottler191/2	1034
Sanger	18
Captain Randrup21	1436

THE BRUTAL FIGHT IN BROOKLYN. BROOKLYN, June 27, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In your issue of to-day I notice an account of "brutal fight between Thomas Kerrigan, Edward Ham and John Berry." I beg to state that the aforesaid disturbance unfortunately occurred almost opposite the door of my residence. I was merely an on-looker, and did not even know any one of the men engaged and took no part whatever in the fight. My name used in connection with the affair 's quite a mistake.

JOHN BERRY. No. 102 Hudson avenue.

NEW YORK SHAKEN BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

What Se Many Supposed an Explosion Last Saturday Evening Turns Out an Earthquake-All About the Bumbling Visitant-When and How It Came and the Extent and Deviation of the Oscillations-Subsequent Shock in Brooklyn.

The present will be the first intelligence to most of the people living on New York Island that on or the people hving on New York hands that on Saturday evening last we were visited by an earth-quake. It is thirty-four years since our city expe-rienced the presence and shaking by one of these unusual and startling phenomena, but that shock was so extended and the oscillation of the earth was so well defined as to leave no doubt of its reality. In the latter case, however, there were wanting these distinctive features. Its locality was limited, being confined mainly to the eastern part of the city, below Fourteenth street, and its duration so brief that thousands, though feeling the shock and hearing the report or rumbling noise accompanying it, did not for a moment suspect it was an earth-quake, but some gunpowder or gas, or glycerine or fireworks explosion, and thus only gave transitory heed to it. It is positive now that it was a genuine earthquake, and the proofs of this startling fact are many and conclusive. In addition to the fact we have already alluded to, of thousands feeling the shock, there is nothing else to which the shock can be possibly attributed, and a growing comparison of notes by those experiencing its effects clears the subject of any shadow of doubt as to the real cause, which was nothing else than a genuine, Simon pure, original Jacobs earthquake. Precursors there are of earthquakes, as of thunder storms, hurricanes and cyclones. The

SUDDEN RISE OF THE THERMOMETER. At a quarter of seven o'clock P. M. on Saturday the thermometer stood at eight-nine degrees. It was hot, suffocating, the air like the hot air of a furace -nothing electric or life-giving in it. Scarcely a breath stirred the air. The children in the streets a breath stirred the air. The children in the streets panted with the heat. Women, with fans busy in motion, sat on the doorsteps and in the windows. Men who had returned from their day's work had just finished their suppers and sat smoking their evening pipes. Suddenly the thermometer gave an upward jump of four degrees, making the children pant more visibly, giving a livelier motion to the fans and making more lethargic the whifts of smoke from the pipes. A moment following this upward leap of the thermometer there came

It insted a second, and was over. Like a sudden lightning flash on a dark summer's night, it quickly came; as quickly went. Children were frightened; the women dropped their fans; the men started to their feet.

came; as quickly went. Children were frightened; the women dropped their fans; the men started to their feet.

"What's that?" called out the children.

"What's that?" tremblingly asked the women.

"What's that?" anxiously echoed the men.

"An explosion; it must be an explosion," rose from hundreds of voices.

"The house shook," said one.

"I felt the earth tremble," said another.

There was a rush to the housetops, all women.

Wondering what it meant.

What we have described was general throughout the castern part of the city and more particularly in the Thirteenth ward. Some turned their eyes in the direction of the gas works, in Twenty-first street, and some looked toward the iron works, along Dry Dock, thinking some of their huge steam engines might have exploded. Some thought it might be one of the monster engines in the Hecker Flour Mills, and some thought the magazine at the Brooklyn Navy Yard might have exploded. The shock was ascribed to a variety of causes, but in vain the myriad eyes looked for rising clouds of smoke and leaping fames of fire and other tokens of an explosion of the gigantic character this was assumed to be. While all were wondering, and very few at the time supposing they had just undergone the novel sensation of an earthquake shock, which, with a little more force, might have rent into countless seams the rock-ribbed granite of our island foundation, and toppled over houses and swallowed up in its huge fissures buildings and people and everything and left no one to tell the late of our city thus deeply and irrevocably engulied into the rumbling and irac bowsis of the nether earth, the thermometer went down again, falling seven degrees in a short space of time. The Direction of the given benefits and they have all being nearity alike. One gentlement of the valled from the shock, but it is unnecessary to do so, they all being nearity alike.

The shock was like a heavy blast under foot. We might fill columns of the VARIED EXPERIENCES of those feeling the shock, but it is unnecessary to do so, they all being nearly alike. One gentieman says that he felt the shock while standing at the side of the hall door, resting on his left foot, with his shoulder against the wall. He felt the shock all through his frame and the building vibrated as if about to topple over. The oscitation was distinct to all in the house. Another gentieman was in the cellar and says he felt the shock directly under his feet, and the same fact is stated by another gentleman who was passing at the time through a vacant lot. Persons who were lying down left it more distinctly than those sitting or standing. One gentleman says helwas fairly twisted about in his chair. A good many—which is the strongest proof all of being an earthquake-felt that hausea always experienced in earthquake-felt that hausea always experienced in earthquakes, the degree of the nausea depending of course on the duration and severily of the shock. But the story does not end here. About seven of lock on Sunday morning there

was ... A SHOCK IN BROOKLYN, which was felt by large numbers. Here, too, those resident in the vicinity of the shock supposed some terrible explosion had taken place not far away. The fail of the old Hamilton Market, which now lies a mass of ruins, was no doubt caused by the shock here, as it lell just after the supposed explosion was heard.

CONFLAGRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Premature Discharge of Pyrotechnics

Premature Discharge of Pyrotechnics—One

Man Ketch—Several Injured.

(Fro. the Philadelphia Age, June 27.)

A sad disaster occasioned by the premature discharge of fireworks, occurred on Saturday morning, shortly before five oclock. J. B. Bussier & Co.'s warehouse, No. 107 South Water street, was filled with pyrotechnics, in anticipation of the demand on the coming anniversary of independence bay. At the hour mentioned an officer passing the building was startled by a dissing sound, followed by a sharp report, and concluded at once that the place was on fire. An alarm was sounded, but before the arrival of the firemen the building was filled with smoke, and the names had burst through the windows. When the doors were broken open, a terrific explosion occurred, which blew out the sash, lifted the roof from its place, and forced the southern wall of the structure a foot out of line. The force of this discharge was felt for a square around, and the glass of the buildings in the vicinity was shattered. The report was distinctly heard as far south as Christian and Second streets, and in Camden. The scene that followed the explosion was an appalling one. Rockets flew in every direction, miniaure bombs were discharged through the windows; thousands of flery serpents ran hissing in all directions, while the explosion of firecrackers, mines, Roman candles and the like made a dealening clatter and kept the lookers-on a safe distance from the dangerous place. The conflagration proved to be the most, disastrous one of the year—not in the destruction of property, but in the loss of life and the impries it occasioned.

Messrs, Bussier & Co.'s stock was entirely destroyed, and the loss occasioned thereby is \$10,000 on which there is an insurance of \$5,000 in the American. The building, belonging to Mr. Moro Thillips, was damaged to the extent of \$5,000 in the American. The building, belonging to Mr. Moro Thillips, was damaged to the extent of \$5,000 in the American.

Phillips, was damaged to the exient of \$5,000. There is an insurance on it of \$3,000 in the American also.

On the south of Bussier's store is a three story building, now occupied by Phillips & Brother, dealers in fruits. Their stock, at the time of the fire, was estimated at \$50,000 in value. Aside from the thorough smoking it received, it was drenched, and is of little value now. The building on the north side of No. 107 is occupied on the first floor by W. G. Porter & Son, dealers in cheese, lard, butter, &c., a "large quantity being on hand. The loss is estimated at \$1,000 and fully covered by insurance. The second and third stories of this building were occupied by H. C. Kellogg & Co., wholesale grocers. To the rear of No. 107, separated by an area, is the four story building facing on belaware avenue, used by Messrs. Bussier & Co., for the sale and storage of all kinds of canned fruits, &c. The glasses were shatered but the loss is triffing. It is owned by Moro Phillips, and has an insurance upon it of \$2,000 in the American Company. A quantity of money and a number of packages of goods were stolen by thieves from the above place. No, 110 Delaware avenue is occupied by Moro Phillips for the sale of gnano and phosphates. It was damaged by fire and water.

A member of the Hope Hose, named John Rhoads, aged twenty-five years, while standing in the door of No. 107, was struck on the forchead by a large rocket and knocked down. When removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital he was unconscious. Before he could be taken into one of the wards he expired. He was unmarried.

he could be taken into one of the wards he expired. He was unmarried. The force of the explosion threw a lad of twelve

The force of the explosion threw a lad of twelve years, James Waiton by name, across the street. He received injuries of a very seriousn ature about the head, and had to be removed to the hospital for treatment. John Ward, of the Hibernia Engine Company, was struck on the head by a flying pyrotechnic, and will probably lose the sight of one eye. He received other injuries of a serious nature. Samuel Harris, a fish dealer on Spruce street wharf, was burned about the face and had an arm broken. James Eutterworth, living in Water street, below Wainut street, received a number of cuts about the head and had his face blistered. Frederick J. Wade, a freman, was knocked down and received an injury to his head that may prove fatal. Methael Buckley, Daniel Foley and Thomas McCarty, of the Hibernia, were considerably injured.

The origin of the confingration is supposed to have been spontaneous comou

YACHTING.

The Prince of Walce' International Cap.
[From the Irish Times (Dublin), June 15.]
It seems very doubtful whether the yacht match for the 100 guines cup, presented by his Boyal Biginess the Prince of Wales to the salling committee of the Royal Yacht Squadron, may not be indednitely post-

poned. His Squadron, may not be indennitely post-poned. His Royal Highness will not give the cup unless one of the American schooner yachts takes part in the contest for its possession. Mr. Douglas, of the Sappho, has refused to enter his yacht. All, therefore, depends upon the decision of Mr. Bennett, of the Dauntiess, who is now on the Continent, but who is expected in English waters in a few

Should he refuse to enter, the match is not expected to come off at present.

The Non-Boat Owners of the New York Yacht Club.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The meeting of constitutional grumblers and mal-contents, that "barnacle" adhering to the New York Yacht Club, and retarding its onward progress, was heid at Deimonico's, and resulted in resolutions for a general amendment of the constitution and byaws of the club, and a statement of the grievances suffered by the said family of "crustacia."

It is gratifying, however, to remark the generosity of this "species," trodden down by its innumerable sufferings, in still allowing to the yacht owners the privilege of voting on questions concerning their own yachts.
The inquiry, however, here suggests itself, what

question can possibly arise in a club whose whole and sole object is the building, fitting out and sailing of yachts that does not "actually concern yachts?" of yachts that does not "actually concern yachts?"
Under this point of view, therefore, the voting must remain as now, solely in the hands of yacht owners.

One grievance upon which the above malcontents appear to lay great stress—viz., that the by-laws require notice of all meetings to be sent to all members of the club—was intended to give the non-yacht holding members the opportunity of being heard, and using their induced, if not their vote—a privilege which appears to have been freely availed of, but which the yacht owners will not object to being discontinued, thus saving the secretary much time and trouble.

One might suppose from reading the claborate proceedings of this meeting that the right of voting was some old and valued nervogative, of which the mace

One might suppose from reading the claborate proceedings of this meeting that the right of voting was some old and valued percogative, or which the macontents have been suddenly deprived. They seem to forget that the mode of voting now is the same that has existed since the formation of the club, over twenty years, and that they have joined it with a full knowledge of the fact.

Let us look for a moment at the effect of the vote concerning the regatta being thrown open to the class of malcontents represented at the above meeting. What prevents them (thinking as they appear to, that the small sum of twenty-five dollars entities them to receive it back manifold at the regatta) from passing a resolution requiring every yacht to enter or pay a heavy foriett, or, in fact, any other measure which costs them nothing and yacht owners everything? This, it appears to me, does "actually concern yachts."

There is one statement made as an argument for their right to a vote in the club which is totally faise. It is that the non-yacht owners contribute \$8,400 annually, while the yacht owners contribute but \$1,225.

Let us look for a moment at this most remark-

so, too annually, while the yacht owners contribute but \$1,25.

Let us look for a moment at this most remarkable statement. I think that even the malcontents will admit that a yacht club without yachts would hardly be worth belonging to. It is therefore the yacht owners who give to the club the whole of its attractions.

Let us, therefore, see what the yacht owners really annually contribute to the club.

Total.....\$365,225

The great expenditure of the club is for the annual regatta, which is given solely for the grafification of the non-yacht holding members, and would be abandoned without much rejuctance by the yacht owners. The club would, therefore, lose nothing financially by their resignation.

"COPPER PAINT FOR BARNACLES."

Yachting Notes.

The approaching international contest is anticipated with much interest in yachting circles, owing to the fact that the prospects for races in our own waters, in which the Cambria will doubtless take part, are exceedingly brilliant. The most active part, are exceedingly brimain. The most active preparations are being made by the owners of the fastest schooners in America, in order that the British craft may cope with them subsequent to her arrival here. The Cambria will in all probability, join the cruise of the New York Yacht Club, and it s to be hoped that her best powers will be brought into requisition along the Sound. She will assuredly find some stiff competitors, for, perhaps, the club had never a finer fleet since its organization than at

the present time.

The Atlantic Yacht Club will celebrate the national anniversary by a cruise to Nyack. The entire feet will participate on the occasion, which, it is expected, will be unusually interesting. The members of the club will proceed in the order of procession to the residence of the Commodore, Mr. William Voorhis, at Nyack, where they will be suitably ent tained. A grand pyrotechnic exhibition from the yachts will be among the attractive features of the celebration.

A very handsome flag was presented to the Hobo-

ken Yacht Club a few days since by the ladies of that locality. The affair came off at their new club house, Tottenville, S. I. Miss Marcill presented the color in a neat and appropriate address, which was responded to by Mr. George Clarke. Ah elegant entertainment was subsequently provided for the guests.

The Colembia Yacht Club will hold their annu The Columbia Yacht Club will hold their annual regulation of Thursday next from off the club house loot of West Fifty-seventh street, North river, to and around stakeboat off Fort Lee; thence to and around a boat anchored off the Elystan Fields; thence to stakeboat at the club house; the course to be salled twice over, making the distance about twenty-five miles. Since last year several new yachts have been added to the fleet, and a very spirited contest is therefore anticipated. The yachts will sail in four classes and each class for a separate prize. The Commodore of the club is Mr. C. F. Tompkins, and the Regatts Committee consists of Mesers. J. A. Weaver, Robert Wilson, J. S. Gage and James Skillen. Should the weather prove favorable the display will doubless be very interesting.

Mr. Franklin Osgood's fine schooner yacht Magic is now anohored of quarantine. She will be one of the competitors in the first race that the Cambria sais in American waters. The Fleetwing is at New London and the Phantom is at her anchorage of Staten Island. Most of the crack yachts have been completely fitted out with new sais.

FYCITING YPORT DOWN COUTH

Spirited Wolf Hunt in Masissippi-Israel Putnam Number Two.

Spirited Wolf Hunt in Masissippi—Israel Patnam Number Two.

[From the Meadeville (Miss.) Journal, June 20.]

A few days ago several gentlemen of this county, having had some knowledge of the alarming number of wolves in their neighborhood, prowling about the country and making such hideous and mournful howis at night, disturbing the peaceful stumbers of the quiet innabitants, concluded to go in search of the midnight disturbers of the peace, hogs and sheep. Four of the Jonesse, Mr. Poole and Mr. F. C. Huff were the gentlemen who composed the hunting party. They started near Mrs. Dixon's, and Middleton's creek was the scene of the excitement that soon followed. The chuse commenced with the spontaneous outburst of a hound's joy, and the surrounding forest fairly resounded with the cheering shouts of the pursuing hunters. For seven long hours the chase continued unabated, during which time six wolves were killed and several dogs badly injured. But they were still resolute, and if they did not possess the tenacity of buildogs they manifested a whining disposition to "go for" the wolves. After approaching the den Mr. Huff's dogs entered in search of more game and three dead whelps were the result. But the fight went bravely on, and it was soon ascertaned that the faththil dogs were having too much of a good thing in the den and the hunters readily determined to resoue them at all nazards. Mr. Huff being the similest man he consented to enter. So he assumed the character of Israel Putham and entered the "wolf's den" to rescue his dogs. Perhaps Mr. Huff had some unsgivings about this new adventure, as he requested some one to heel for him, or rather to hold him by the heels as he descended into the hole. Well enough he took this precaution, for the old mother wolf was in their, though he was not aware of it until he had made his chiraince. Mr. Jones performed the office of heelman for Mr. Huff. So he entered. The dustance being much greater than was first supposed, some one was compelled to heel for Mr. Jones. The adv request conveyed to the rear to back out or pull him out. Jones' heelman pulled him; Jones pulled Huff; Huff pulled the dog, and the dog pulled out a young wolf. Israel II. took the trophy of his exploit home with him, but it died in a few days from the effects of injuries received in the fight. Had the old mother taken a part when the gentlemen entered the den we imagine there would have been some old he scratching on that particular occasion. However, the wolf hunt ended with good results. We have been informed that the wolves are killing dogs and sheep daily in that portion of the country. While the dogs were running the wolves at dog that did not the dogs were running the woives a dog that did not belong in the drive met the woives and was liked. When the hunters arrived at the den they found limbs of sheep and hogs, which had been carried there the night before—enough to least the hounds after their chase and fight. We wish Israel Pusham II. success in his next adventure.

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.

Meeting of the Committee of Merchants Yesterday.

Tendered Interposition by the United States Government-New Jersey Proposes to Receive the Commerce of New York-The Merchants Believe Dr. Carnochan Honest and Only Aski Fair Treatment from the Commissioners.

Yesterday an informal meeting of the committee of merchants was held at the office of Royal Pheips, No. 45 Exchange place. William R. Kirkland was chosen to preside, and the object of the meeting was announced to be for the reception of sugges-tions and for a consultation on the subject of proposed action in relation to quarantine law. Communications were submitted from haif a dozen lightermen of the harbor, with proposals, accom-panied by bonds, for the removal of cargoes from vessels detained in the lower bay under quarantine regulations. These proposals submitted rates of charges at about one-third the sum now demanded in some cases and fifty per cent less in others. Communications were presented from prominent APPEAL TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

These letters set forth that the United States, and not the State governments, were entitled to jurisdiction in quarantine matters under the laws relating o commerce, and that the question belonged by right to, and should be settled by, Congress on ap A letter was also presented at the meeting from a

prominent government official in the city of New York, offering to undertake the litigation of the mat-Mr. HUMPHREYS deprecated any action on the part of the merchants which should conduce to bring the United States government and the govern-

ment of New York, or the State governments of New York and New Jersey in collision, or induce a connict of jurisdiction of any kind. It was here remarked that every member of the committee was a democrat, and some one volun-

rangements with the State than with the federal authorities.

Mr. Kirkland did not wish to bring the grievances of the merchants into the lion's mouth of political circles, and thought that the demands, being reasonable, would be acquiesed in by the Commissioners.

ances of the merchants into the lion's mouth of political circles, and thought that the demands, being reasonable, would be acquiesed in by the Commissioners.

"DR. CARNOCHAN IS AN HONORABLE MAN," said Mr. Phelps. He will not be bribed. We do not want him removed. He performs his duty conscientiously, and all that is necessary is that the Commissioners shall give him authority to arrange fair terms of compensation with us for the transfer of cargoes from vessels detained to the warehouses designated by consignees.

In reply to this it was stated that merchants did not want their freights sent to the Erie Basin. A large share of the cargoes consisted of coffee from the West Indies, South America and the Spanish Main. The berry was delicate and required handing by experienced stevedores and warehouse men. What the merchants desired was that these cargoes should receive fair treatment and at reasonable rates of charges. Coffee was not quarantineable, but the Health officer and Commissioners held that the ships were. They did not wish to interfere with the health regulations of the port. They were the last who would uncertake to do so, but they had understood that the carriage of cargoes by lighters from vessels detained in quarantine to the warehouses in the city had been "narmed out"—let and reiet. If a ring had been formed to victimize them they were disposed to

TAKE THE "STEAL" OUT OF THE RING, though they did not wish to "flight" nor to enter into any political arrangements one way or the other. Their business was commerce, and they simply wished to be dealt fairly by and let alone. However, if a fight was inevitable let it come.

Mr. PHELPS—Though Dr. Carmochan is surrounded by a circle of corrupt and shameless politicians, yeth e will-not give way to them, and my feeling is that, however he may err in judgment, he is a man of principle and honor. I, for one, would rather deal with an bonest and conscientious man than with the representative of a political ring with no conscience.

with the representative of a political ring with no conscience.

A statement was then made that Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, and the authorities at Perth Amboy had appointed a board of health and full quarantine commission and had sent delegates to the merchants, including the Collector of the Port of Perth Amboy, to state that they had every facility for the landing of cargoes, with some half dozen warehonges and several hundred feet of water front for first class ships.

EVERY INDUCEMENT HAD BEEN OFFERED by this committee to secure landings at Perth Amboy, but, as in the case of interference by the general government, no action had been taken, for the reasons already set forth.

A statement that the Commissioners had made a final disposition of the question now agitated, upon the occasion of their trip to Quarantine on the Andrew Fletchor, on Friday last, and which has obtained considerable currency in the city, was emphatically denied by the merchants.

After some desultory conversation the meeting of the committee was adjourned.

TROOPS ON THE PLAINS AND TROOPS ON CARRISON.

> What the Soldiers Think. FORT MONROE, Va., June 25, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The article on the subject of "Indian Troubles" published in the Herald of Thursday last has met with the strongest approbation of many officers stationed at this post. The question may well be asked, "What do we want of a garrison at Fort

Hamilton, or Governor's Island or Fortress Monroe?" General Hancock states, in reply to the request of the Governor of Minnesota that troops might be sent to protect certain settiers in that might be sent to protect certain settlers in that state, that he has so small a force (only 421 men for outly) that he cannot furnish the desired protection. The garrison of this post alone comprises some 450 men, all of whom might be withdrawn, with the exception of say fifty men; while of the 700 men of the artillery, infantry and engineers in New Fork and vicinity 600 could be spared. The number of men occupied in garrisoning the forts along the New England coust is not less than 600 men; 400 of these could be withdrawn. Then at Fort McHenry and the forts near Washington city some 400 more troops are stationed, whereas 100 could occupy the posts. At the Tortugas, Key West and the other posts along the Southern coast, from the Carolinas to Florida, are stationed about 500 more men; 400 of these could easily be withdrawn. If this were done more than 2,000 effective, well equipped and disciplined men could be forwarded to the frontier at once, leaving at each post now occupied a force sufficient to project the public property.

Scarcely a day passes that we do not read of new outrages being committed against decenceiess settlers by the savages and of small bodies of troops being sent out to contend against vastly supersor numbers of their mercliess enemies, while we, of the more favored branch of the service, are passing the time in comparative idleness.

Captain ARMSTRONG. State, that he has so small a force (only 421 men for

FORT MONROE, June 25, 1870. TO THE EDITOR OF THE IPERALD:-

By your paper of the 24th more Indian outrages on the frontier are reported, and General Hancock reports but 421 available men for duty. The garrison of this post alone is 471 men, and if the five com-panies now at this post were full it would be over panies now at this post were full it would be over 500 strong. The officers at this post are anxious to serve their country on the frontier—anything to show the country their usefulness. The companies of artillery, before the late war, were many of them stationed in the Indian country, and served as both cavairy and infantry. Why can we not do so now, when there is such a demand for our services?

Agitate the subject in the columns of your journal and it may be listened to at headquarters.

Corporal CAISSON.

FORT MONROE, Va., June 24, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Your notice in yesterday's HERALD of Indian out-

rages and need of troops on the Plains, and large garrisons of troops on the seaboard where they are not needed, states the case as it is, and meets the approbation of the officers at this post. There is a garrison of five companies-nearly 500 men-at this post, and why we are kept here, now that the State is reconstructed, we cannot see. We are ready and anxious to go to the Plains, where we can be of some use. Please keep the matter before the public. Agitate it in every number of your paper until Congress shall notice it, and you will oblige some of us who wish to serve the comity and show our usefulness at a time when there is such a demand for it.

Lieutenant PLUCK.

THE JETER PHILITY CASE IN RICHMOND.—Peta-tions, said to have nearly 1,000 signatures, were yesterday presented to the Governor for the com-mutation of the sentence of Jeter Phillips to imprisonment for life. If the petition is not granted ful-lips will, on Friday next, the 1st of July, suffer the extreme penalty of the law for the crime of nurder-ing his wife. It is reported that the prisoner enter-tains but little hope of executive clemency, and has again called in his spirital odvisors.